

provide mutual support. We must continue to uphold this spirit and sentiment, so that democracy ultimately becomes the common way of life of all humanity. May people living in every corner of the global village enjoy democracy!

Thus, we cherish the young buds of democracy on the Chinese mainland. Certain forms of election in rural townships and villages have spread on the mainland in recent years. We are happy to see it succeed and call on the Chinese mainland authorities to show the courage and determination to boldly take the grand route to democracy. Join with us and bring democracy to all of Chinese society, seeking everlasting well-being and peace for the Chinese people!

Unquestionably, if Taiwan can achieve democracy, then Hong Kong should be able to maintain democracy, and there is no reason why the Chinese mainland cannot do everything possible to head in that direction. This is the true way to solve the China problem.

In the 21st century, mankind will certainly prove that "All roads lead to Democracy!"

TRIBUTE TO LT. GOV. HENRY E.
HOWELL

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, he was dubbed a radical, a political gadfly, even a liberal Democrat, but to others who knew him, former Virginia Lt. Gov. Henry E. Howell, who died July 7, 1997, was a political visionary and a champion for justice. Even his closest friends would say he was a man who marched to a different drummer. He backed up his convictions with hard work and a pesky ability to reverse inequitable political policies of long standing.

He thumbed his political nose at the established Democratic party at a time when it was not popular, even though it meant he would never achieve the political plum he so dearly coveted—the governorship of Virginia. Sticking to his convictions in the face of political adversity cost him the governorship. Henry Howell loved Virginia, its institutions, and its people. Many credit him with changing the face of the Commonwealth's politics during his six major campaigns for State office between 1969 and 1977. Former Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr. has been quoted as saying, "He stirred Virginia politics only like dynamite could have done in a pond," adding, "He gave greater impetus to mass voting in Virginia and stirred people more than anybody in my lifetime."

That was Henry Howell. He intended his work, not to destroy, but to improve the State and its government by making them accessible to all the people. He never allowed political differences, however, to taint his social or personal relationship with adversaries. His quick, warm, and winning smile served him both as a politician and a person.

Henry Howell leaves his indelible and pervasive mark on the political history of Virginia. Those who knew and loved him best will miss his mischievous smile, warm counsel, commonsense perspective, and keen political insight.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2016) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to compliment the Appropriations Military Construction Subcommittee for not funding additional rounds of the Base Realignment and Closure [BRAC] process. Several of my colleagues from Texas and I have been advocating zero-funding for BRAC and I am pleased the committee agrees with me.

The fact is, the last 4 rounds of the BRAC process have resulted in the closing of 97 defense installations in the United States. And yet today, we are still unable to fully assess the impact of the closures. We have not seen a report or complete assessment of how the closures affect military preparedness. We do not know the amount of actual savings, if any, generated from the closures. And yet we do know that we have spent a lot of money to close these bases. According to the Department of Defense, by the year 2000, we will have spent approximately \$23 billion in clean-up and other costs associated with closing these bases.

Members, not funding additional rounds of BRAC makes sense. By not funding additional rounds of BRAC, we are saying "let's look before we leap." Congress does not need to continue to spend the taxpayer's money on BRAC until we know if we have actually saved money by closing these bases; how much of the taxpayer's money has been spent closing these bases; and how the closure of bases has affected our country's military preparedness. This bill will allow us to make those assessments in a responsible and effective manner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly rise in support of the rule to the Interior appropriations bill.

Though I am disappointed that the rule fails to protect an amendment for full NEA funding I must support the rule due to the Interior appropriations bill's inclusion of \$8.5 million for Sterling Forest. I support continued funding for the NEA.

Funding for the arts has not only produced \$3.4 billion in revenue, but supports local economies by way of increased sales in local establishments.

The arts are an integral part of education. Children with an arts background have shown increased ability in math, and a heightened capability for analytical and creative thinking. Funding for the National Endowment for the Arts has also created many literacy programs and children's educational activities.

In my own 20th District of New York, I understand the necessity of continued funding for the arts. The local theater and arts groups, orchestras, and dance troupes, will suffer greatly. These groups represent thousands of jobs that are supported by the arts.

Moreover, I strongly support the agreement between New York and the Sterling Forest Corp. designed to purchase Sterling Forest. This has been a long and hard battle for many years as Chairman Rugula and my New Jersey colleagues know.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and Senate in fully funding the NEA during the House-Senate conference.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DR. CHARLES L. DRAKE

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 11, 1997

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, as a 1974 graduate of Dartmouth College, it is with great sadness that I bring to the attention of the House the passing of Dr. Charles (Chuck) Drake on Tuesday, July 8, 1997. Let me convey my personal sympathies to his friends and family. Furthermore, I would like to submit to the RECORD the text of an obituary that appeared in the New York Times so that the American people can reflect upon the accomplishments of a great American and a true scholar.

[From the New York Times, July 11, 1997]

CHARLES L. DRAKE, 72, DINOSAUR-THEORY COMBATANT

(By Lawrence Van Gelder)

Dr. Charles L. Drake, emeritus professor of earth science at Dartmouth College and a leading advocate of the theory that it was volcanic eruptions that killed off the dinosaurs, died Tuesday at his home in Norwich, Vt. He was 72.

The cause was a heart attack, said his wife, Martha.

In a protracted, often rancorous debate, Drake stood opposed to the school of thought that attributed the disappearance of the dinosaurs to the impact of a large meteorite 65 million years ago. In this theory, the meteorite kicked up a worldwide pall of dust that blotted out the sun and killed off many plants and animals.

With Charles B. Officer, another Dartmouth geologist, Drake theorized that instead it was huge volcanic eruptions, spewing lava over 200,000 square miles of what is now India and disrupting the atmosphere with chlorine, sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide, and that led to the end of the dinosaurs' 160-million-year reign on earth.

But Drake's prominence in his profession rested on far more than his role in the debate over the dinosaurs. His leadership among geologists, marked by an ability to bring together colleagues from various nations and disciplines, brought him to high positions in scientific organizations.

He served from 1990 to 1992 as a member of President George Bush's Council of Advisers